

## MINERAL RESOURCES

and the same may be said of the Greenwood camp. The West fork of the Kettle river will probably add some shippers to the list with the opening of traffic on the Kettle Valley railway, and the Canadian Northern railway may provide shipping facilities for the silver-lead properties of the North Thompson River Valley. West of Princeton in the Similkameen, at Leadville, there are some properties, and on the coast Portland Canal district is another silver-lead producing area. Shipments have already been made from several mines in the neighbourhood of Hazelton on the Skeena river. Development has been going on quietly for several years awaiting the advent of transportation, and with better facilities shipments may be expected to increase rapidly. The lead ores of British Columbia are nearly all shipped to the smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, which operates in connection therewith an electrolytic lead refinery, the products of which are refined gold, silver and lead, copper sulphate and antimony. A few of the coast ores find their way to American smelters.

The Yukon territory has been a steady producer of silver for some years. While indications of silver have been reported at various points in northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, it has not yet been found in economic quantities.

There are argentiferous galena deposits in Cape Breton county in the island of Cape Breton, but their value is uncertain.

**Zinc and Lead Deposits.**—Most of the British Columbia galena ores are said to contain enough zinc blende to make the recovery of the zinc a matter of importance, and the establishment of electrolytic reduction works at Trail, B.C., has made both the zinc and lead contents of these ores more profitable than when they had to be shipped to the United States for treatment. In January, 1917, there were twenty mines producing zinc. The Sullivan mine in East Kootenay is the most important. There are many deposits of zinc-bearing ores in the province in the interior, on the mainland coast and on Vancouver island that have never been worked.

Many discoveries of zinc and lead have been made in Quebec and Ontario, but very little mining has been done. Both zinc and lead are mined at Notre-Dame-des-Anges, Portneuf county, Quebec, in considerable quantities. There are zinc-lead deposits on Calumet island in the Ottawa river, and some mining has been done. Lead is mined on Chats island in the Ottawa river and in Frontenac and Hastings counties, Ontario. Zinc has been mined at Zenith, a few miles from Rosspoint station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, north of lake Superior. In most of the counties of Eastern Ontario and at a number of points north of lake Huron and lake Superior discoveries of zinc and lead have been made. Sometimes they are associated and sometimes separate. There are indications of lead in various parts of New Brunswick, but no important deposits have been discovered. There is a zinc blende deposit in Inverness county, Cape Breton, on a branch of the Cheticamp river.

**Nickel.**—Ontario has in the Sudbury district the greatest nickel mines in the world and supplies over two-thirds of the world's consumption of nickel. Dr. A. P. Coleman has prepared for the Canadian Department of Mines a very interesting report of over 200 pages describing the nickel deposits of the Sudbury district from which the following information is condensed. The town of Sudbury, from which the mining region takes its name, lies about 35 miles north of Georgian